NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

THE MOVEMENT QUEENANC

mass of Anstrians were presed back. There is a double geteway, the outer a square lower, having evidently case been consecuted by a drawbridge with the inner one; now a causeway leads over it, and through this the Anstrians had to make their way. They were caught by the Zoraves, and a number of them bayoutted. Those who could get through in time ran to the garden which leads off the countyard into the fields. A massive iron gate separates the two, not the Austrians found means to shot time. The building on all other sides is surrounded by a ditch, fiesked with massary about 15 to 30 feet high, eather there was no inside so that side. Beside a the Austrians had thrown up some earthworks in the fields facing it. But this interruption leaded only just long enough to allow assocher body to go round, and, once in the open field, it was child's play.

"In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the town with a loss of 1,000 procurer, one gau, and at least 6,000 dead and wounded. By the time this was done the Division Force; ha forms up on a byroad on the fished of the Amarrian like of retreat, and opened out with two betteries spon the close colours which had to delie before them. I meed not say that it readered the retreat of the Austrians more previously.

"The losses on our side, eithough not yet distinctly known are severe, as must always be the case in a streat fight, especially if, out of consideration for the THE MOVEMENT QUILDINANC.

THE MOVEMENT QUILDINANC.

THE Miles of the litts, in the Constitutions of gives some additional particulars relative to the combat of Maleganese. The writer cays:

"In addition to the houses of anged into casements, the loop-holed barricades across the streets, and all grossings briting with bayonets, the American at the end of the village, boward Lods, arrong emerge to form an important refuge, and to require a regular slege like a real chadel. It was in the old lage, more difficult to take than a faultural lage, more difficult to take than a faultural slege in the allege of Paris, filled with insurgants, that the solidiers of Bazane's division, headed by the Zeraves, made their streek. It was short to chook in the evening; the horizon was black with clouds, and a thander-aborn, which was soon to burst everthead, aready lighted up the plate with vivid flacket. Just beyond a little bridge at the entrance of the village, a barricade had been constructed. With finite proverbial agility, the Zonaves at once surmounted this obtained, firing their muskets and them resolute for ward with the bayonet. The regiments compressing for ward with the bayonet. The regiments compressing for a large of the account of the street and them a combat ensued from aftered to street and home to bottoe, which lasted four hours. The reset-

the Austrians give way on every point, and a retreat commenced, levered by the thickening darkness. Harrying across the plantiney were closely followed by the French, while the Catteries of Forey s division, which were on the left, such after them shot and grape. Every bail to d, so that on the next day the environs of Maleurona presented a dreading mechanic to read

Malegnano presented a dreadful spectacle, the row and disches being stream with dead boles. The rail converted the water-coarses in otorrents, which carrie away scores of bodies. Many of the Austriane fell in

eve been killed. The loss of the Austrians has be-

We have been favored with the following letters from the same correspondent who described the Battle

sible, some of the Austrian troops.

"One look at the map will show you how important
the position of Malegnano was for the Austrians in

their retreat, for its possession by the Allies cut off the retreat of everything coming from Pavia which had not yet passed San Angiolo. Besides, Malegnano is on the river Lambro, which, although a small river in itself, is a tolerable obstacle to the advance of an army from the complicated system of irrigation for which, they been employed. Just before the place

short rest on they went again, until, at 5 p. m., they arrived in sight of the town. The day had been close, the road dusty, and the march long, yet as soon as they arrived at the point of attack the order of battle was formed; the center column with the 1st Zonaves and the left with the 15th of the Line shead, and the

it has been employed. Just before the piac

civinced by two regiments of Ladoviculty division, and then a combat ensued from atreet to street as a house to house, which lasted four hears. The resertance of the most obstitution are character, and whole compenies, though completely surrounded, longis to the last man. When the principal atreets were occupied by the French the Zimaves and Foot Chesseurs surrounded on the large building to which I have alluded. The immense ediffice was surrounded by a most like a prison of the Middle Ages. The Zouaves had to attack the principal entrance, and thread their way through a laby right of courts, yards end pureages, totally unknown them ell. Every step night lead to some snare, and every wall shaltered scores of Austrians give way on every point, and a retreat the Austrians give way on every point, and a retreat

usually the most effective means in sech a case.

"Such combate, however, have this advantage—
they give confidence to the soldier, for if he can be victorious under such difficult circumstances he thinks he

ean to almost anything.

"Millan, Juce 9—Evening.

"Millan, Juce 9—Evening.

"The emmon at Malegnano did not much distant yesterday the joy of the Millanese, but so much the more did the rais, which came down in torrents yesterday evening, and spoiled considerably the illuminations and other gasetnes with which the Millanese were to have celebrated the arrival of the the Sovereigns. But if the Millanese forgot in their joy that others were fighting for their cause a few alles off, they remembered that after the fight it was their duty to de everything to allevinte the sufferings of the wounded. Lust night, indeed, but more especially this morning, hundreds of private carrages, from the most stylish equipage down to the common two wheeled cut of the country, went down to the battle field as improved ambulances, and they exme back with two wounded. Every family who can afford it gives linen, bedding, and coarpie, the ladies go as volunteer names to the hospitals, tend all kird of dainties—do, in fact, everything that can be desired; and all this is done spontaneously, and with a good will and readiness which show that they know how to appreciate the services of their liberators.

"If the Millanese had their pleasure rather spoiled yesterday by the storm, they were indemnified for that by the sylendid slight which the procession to the away scores of bodies. Many of the Austriane fell into these streams and were-drowned, and unfortunately some of our own men suffered the same face."

Another letter from Milan in the Sidele says:

"In the affair of Melagnano Gen. Forey, who commanded the reserve, foresceing the flight of the encomy, turned the village; he caused 129 canisters of grape-shot of 80 basis to be fixed at the flying Austrians, and they strewed the ground with deal. I saw one spot in the plain which was literally covered with the corpses of Austrians piled one on the other. If the enemy could have been dielodged before rapit set in, it is not doubtful that the greater part of them would have been killed. The loss of the Austrians has been

The Milanese had their pressure rate species yesterday by the storm, they were indemnified for that by the splendid sight which the procession to the Duano and the Te Deam offered them. The whole Infantry of the Guard, coming from the Piazze d'Armi, near the arena where they are encamped, traversoi

hear the areas where they are encouped, traversed the streets, music in front, and then formed in line oil along the Corso through which the Emperor went to the church. I should have only to repeat myself in recounting the reception; it raised flowers and laured crowns, the air resounded with enthusiastic hurrals, every one was radiant, the streets bright and sampyin fact, everything beautiful and satisfactory.

"The Emperor was received by the clergy at the door, and the whole ceremony passed off as these things usually do. Only the attende of the prople was interesting, for rarely was there a thankegiving, I believe, in which so many hearts sincerely joined—not only those privileged to go insite, but the thousand and thousands outside. Imagine beside this the splendid cathedral and the square before it, the magnificent troops, still surrounded with all the halo of a recent victory, and an Italian sun, rather hot, but brilliant. It was a sight such as it rarely fails to the lot of man to see." the not doubtful that the greater part of them would have been killed. The loss of the Austrians has been immense, if I may judge from the innumerable dead bedies which this day remain on the field of battle. The Austrians have singular ideas on the way of making war. Melas canddered that Geo. Honopute defeated him in violation of all rules; and the countrymen of Mélas now pretend that the combet with the bayonet is unworthy of a civilized nation. I conversed yesterday with an officer who is a prisoner, and he spoke frankly on the snoject: "I can understand that the Turcos light with the bayonet, for they are almost savages; but the French!" That is not fair warfare, it is downright butthery! "Eighting with the bayonet is, in truth, more destructive than firing muskets, and the French know better how to use that weapon than the Austrians; but those are not reasons why the French should abstain from using the bayonet. Beside, there is another reason why the bayonet has been the principal arm used in the combate which have taken place. Our army is in a friendly country, and with the bayonet it obtains possession of villages occupied by the Austrians, in order to spare the property of the inhabitants. With the now can-

LOMBARDY. MILAN, June 10.
"I gave you some of the most sallent features of the

country, and with the bayonet it obtains possession of villages occupied by the Austrians, in order to spare the property of the inhabitants. With the new cannon which carry 3,000 yards, it would be easier for us to kill the enemy under the walls of houses than to march against them with the bayonet, and should lose much fewer soldiers; but it is desired that the French army shall not mark by rains its passage through a country which it has come to deliver. Gen. Forey only fired his canister of grape when the corpe farmee of Renedek was in retreat across the country. The situation of an army in a friendly country has undoubtedly its advantages; but any one can see that it has inconveniences also."

From The London Times, June 18. "I gave you some of the most salient features of the events which have occured in Milan since the retreat of the Austrians but as the process by which Lombardy is progressing by degrees to the formation of a Provisional Government may not be without interest to you, I will attempt to bring it before you in chronological order.

"The turning point was on Sanday, the 4th last, the day after the battle of Magenta. Some time before that, however, rumors were afford that the Austrians were preparing for the evacuation of the town. In spite of the measures taken to keep the population in the dark about the rapid advance of the Allies, the news spread, and it was in a great measure due to the gradually increasing probability of being delivered so soon from the Austrians by the efforts of the Allies alone that the population kept in temper, and did not do anything to provoke a collision with the Austrian troops. In the evening of the 4th and the night following it, a considerable number of troops arriving from the frontier passed through the town to the Citader, and the Piazza d'Armi before it, where they stoned only sufficient time to rest, and then went from the same correspondent who described the Battle of Magaota:

"MALEGNANO (half way between Milan and ¿
Lodi), June 3—moreing.
"While Milan was still in a fronzy of joy at the arrival of the two allied Sovereigns, this place was the scene of a sharp combat with the Austrian rear guard, which had occupied and fartified this large to an with a considerable force, intending to gain thue for the retreat of their army and baggage from Pavia to Lodi and across the Adda. This time it was the first corps of Marshal Baragnay of Hilliers which had its turn. Three divisions of its—Bazaine's, Forcey's and I'Amirault—had left the neighborhood of Milan only yesterday morning, to advance on the high road in the direction of Looi, while other troops went in different directions to gain the Adda, and thus to cut off, if possible, some of the Austrian troops. following it, a considerable number of troops arrive in g from the frontier passed through the town to the Citadet, and the Fiazza d'Armi before it, whore they stopped only sufficient time to rest, and then went on in different directions. This retreat lasted the whole night and the next day till 9:10 a. m., by which time almost everything had been cleared out. Before the last troops left the populace had already made its way into the Citadel in search of the things left there. Three boxes with silver coin, the remains of 12,000,000(f) lire, lately brought here, were found left behind: one of them was forced, but the two others were saved in time by the authorities. A great mass of provisions, grain, flour, rice, &c., was likewise found, and in part carried away under the very eyes of the Austrians, who took no notice of the proceeding. Probably they thought it wise to occupy the populace and humor it while they were effecting their retreat. They were successful enough in this—for, except one insignificant collision between two soldiers and some of the people, nothing seems to have occurred to spoil this mutually satisfactory arrangement.

"By 10 o'clock, with the exception of a few stragglers, all the Austrians had left, and taken possession of them, disarmed all these stragglers, without any resistance on their part.

"The town of Milan was thus left without a government; the alided army was seven or eight leagues off as yet, and the old masters had departed. The mo-

ristance on their part.

"The town of Milan was thus left without a government; the aliced army was seven or eight leagues off as yet, and the old masters had departed. The moment was critical, for in a large town there are always, and must be, copious elements of disorder, which would not have failed to take advantage of the interregum. There remained of the established authorities only the Municipal Council, and the Podest at the head of it. Under the old régime, this latter had all the power, and was consequently always a creature of the Austrian Government, while the Council was little more than a shadow.

which it has been employed. Just before the piace itself three little streams, diverted into no end of small channels, unite into one, the Vittabia, coming from Milan, and skirting the road is a deep canal of canadeable width. It crosses the road at some hunfred yards from the village, and unites to the left of it with the two others (the Lambro and Muzza), coming down in a northerly and north-easterly direction; all three united flow through the town and fundify all the neighborhood, famous for the produce of its dairies. The country is the same alluvial plain as heretofore, with the ditches and willow tress around the fields, the only difference being that the corn becomes rarer and hay he list abound.

"It was known that [the enemy had occupied the town and its neighborhood since Sunday last, the day of his retreat from Millan, and that he had considerable forces assembled there. The dispositions were, that the Division Bazaine was to attack the position in front from the high road, the Division Forcy from the right, by one of the numerous byroads which connect the villages on both rides with the main road, while the Division l'Amirault had to take the town likewise by one of the byroads from the left.

"The three columns atwanced accordingly. They more than a shadow.

"The Podesta was naturally impossible, so he withdrew, and the Municipal Council, or congregazione, as it is called, took the government of the city into its hands.
"Its first care was to provide for the maintenance one of the byroads from the left.

"The three columns alvanced accordingly. They halted on the road to cook their coffee, which is to the French soldier what greg is to the English. After a

hands.

"Its first care was to provide for the maintenance of order and tranquillity; as soon, therefore, as it had become the only power in the city, it appointed trustworthy and influential persons in each parish to maintain order and security in its precincts, and published a proclamation summoning all respectable citizens to range themselves under these chiefs. At the same time another proclamation threatened with all the rigor of the law those who should make themselves guity of an attempt signing persons of property. There must have been an apprehension of the evil propertsities of the mob, for every one who had something to lose flocked under the banner or his parish, where a number of them were provided with the arms found in the Citadel, or those they had themselves, and a kind of national guard was thus organized, of which Carlo Princetti, one of the popular men, was named commander. they survived at the point of attack the order of battle was formed; the center column with the lat Zonaves and the left with the left of the Line ahead, and the 10th Chasseurs al-Pred and the broken ground in the interval between the two. The right column was used more for a flanking movement than an actual attack, for the road from Magenta leads out to the right of the town, and it was not presumable that the enemy would hold much on the opposite side of it. The real object of this column was to gain the high road and molest or intercept the enemy's retreat.

"Hefere attacking, a few coannon-shot were fired from the bridge before the town, which the Austrians had again left standing. These latter did not reply; on this the order to advance was given, and the Zouaves, fall of desire to emulate their comrades who had distinguished themselves at Palestro and Magenta, rushed on with, even for them, unusual dan. No resistance was net until they came to a cemetery to the left of the road, just before the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by a wall from 15 to 18 feet high, and covered outside with tombstones of black marble imbedded in it. The only entrance to it is a large, massive iron gate. This cemetery the enemy occupied in strength. He chee, from a little chapel which is inclosed by the wall, and ladders were placed against the inclosure to revve as a banquette to the defenders. In spite of these preparations, the resistance on this point was not great, nor already had the 16th Chasseurs, to the left, turned the position. When they arrived at the river, which, as I said before, crosses the main road, and runs to the other side of the town, they found the bridge leasting ever it broken. Nothing danned by the, they jumped into the stream and made their way through it is spite of its depth. Immediately betind the crustery is a large farmhouse, which for us the first house of the town on this side. The walls of it had been loupholed, and the windows were occupied by the few placed and obstinately defended. Co

which Carlo Princetti, one of the popular men, was named commander.

"All those who were in possession of arms of any kind were called upon to bring them to the head-quarters of the National Guard in the Palazzo Marico, and octiver them against a receipt. Those who kept their arms without entering the lists of the National Guard were declared at the same time "suspect."

"In order to protect the town against the maraciders of the enemy, and perhaps likewise to give the mob an innocent occupation, the citizens were requested to erect barricases at the entrance of the principal streets. The alarm bells were to be the signal for resistance.

"As soon as these provisions had been made for the

"As soon as these provisions had been made for the security of the town, a proclamation appeared, signed by all the members of the muslcipal body, which asked the citizens to prepare for the reception of the Emperor and the King who had done so much for the freedom of Italy, and to proclaim King Victor Emanuel, who has prepared the war of Independence for the last ten years, to renew the connection of Lombardy with generous Piedmont.

"Everything want on as orderly as possible, so that, in the evening, the Provisional Postmaster could announce that the mails would leave for Turin as well as Switzerland. Although Milan is illuminated with gas, for greater security the inhabitants were called

gas, for greater security the inhabitants were called upon to put out at least one light in each window, and to leave the doors of the houses open during the first part of the night. Not the slightest disturbance took

place.

"The next day, the 6th, the Communal Council assembled, and, apprised of the steps taken by the Musicipal Congregation, in consideration of the extraordinary events which had happened, the following resolutions were carried by it unanimously, and annial lond cries of 'Vica I Italia! Vira il Kt! Vira I Inc. defended. Concealed behind the windows, the enemy, sufficiently protected, directed a nurderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed thomselves for an instant in the open, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired. In spite of this disadvantage, which occasioned a good dear of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the outskirts of the town is a large building, once a chatcan, and lately used by the Austrians as a House of Correction; it stands in the midst of a square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large

rateur!

"I. The Communal Council approves of all the step taken of he Musicipal Congregation, and makes its own the Address in by the letter to his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, asking a Congregation to send to his Majesty the housage of the civic magnetic field.

representatives.

"2 It was determined that the Municipal Congregation hould express to his Majorty the Emperor of the France to

Traceds of the term of Milas for his generous collectation of Rely.

"12. The Communical Council conferred on the Muncipal Compression the most unple power to sat in the present or travellinary threamanness according to the wants and which of the country.

"The hollowing is the address count by the Municipal Compregation to his Majesty King Victor Eccannel:

"The manifelpal holy of Milas is presed to use one of its cost precious providence-annily, that of being the inflormation of the 6 flow-different informations of the 6 flow-different informations when political and communial life are mixed up posterior, and communial life are mixed up onether, and compress one an other, and to being before year Majesty the manifescers with of the population.

"This latter whiches to cream the

cry, 'Flea & Se! Finally Statute! Flea Finally."

This proclamation of the Government, of King Victor Emanuel was not an act of arbitrary power on the part of the representatives of the city: it had been long anticipated by the unanimous popular voice. Even before the total evacuation of the town this manimity had found an utterance, and cries of 'Vica Filiaton, and 'Vica il Ke accompanied the expluse of the Austrian.

the Austrians.

"The same day the employees were called upon to return to their offices and continue hadness; where a coler should be wanting the next in rank was to take us place. A call was made on the ladies for lint and bandages, which was liberally responded to. A Com-

this eighte of fee awherities.

On the 7th, another appeal was made by a military sanitary commission for lines, beds, surfacing the white his which those wounded at Magenta were heing transported. Not only was this amply responded to, but numbers of ladies and other women went as voluntary

"An order was given to destroy all the barricades, and the first French troops, under Marshal McMahon, entered the town amid the cheers and exultations of the people. The barricades disappeared as quickly as

y had ariser, and the commission was dissolved.

The Manicipal Congregation, hitherto consisting
in members, was augmented by three more—Conte-blin, Alexandro Porro, and Glovann d'Adda, all Given, Alexandro Porro, and Govanni a Asia, an three known Liberale.

"The bills of exchange falling due from the M to the 14th of this month, received, in consideration of the extraordinary circumstances, a respite of ten days from the date when they fell due.

the extraordinary circumstances, a respite of tendays from the date when they fell due.

"A call was made on all physicians who would volunteer their services for the hospitals.

"A direction of public security was organized, and Rajeoni charged provisionally with its direction; the whole town was divided for this purpose into four sections for the town itself, and two for the suburbs of San Gottardo and Ortolani.

"On the 8th the organization of the National Guard was certioned, all the citizens being called upon by the Commandant of it to present themselves to be less ribed in their respective parishes, and the charfs of the parishes received the order to furnish the list of those inscribed in their locality.

"The same day, as you know, the entry of the Allied Sovereigns took place, with h, as you may imagine, put everything into the background.

"After the entry of their Majestics the Municipal Congregation presented the following address to the King:

rs may do
Sire: This people has learnt much, because it has suffered
b. Your Majesty has been called by the wish of all fully,
be externed Europe, and the consent of France to console
nation for its sufferings, and to reap the fruits of its ex-

"As an answer the same day the following decree

Only article, The Cavallere Panlo Onorato Vigliani, great officer of our er of St. Marrixio and Lazzaro, is appointed Governor of Lem-

"At the same time the following Proclamation ap-

peared:

People of Lombardy:

The victory of the arms of Freedom leads me among you.

This victory of the arms of Freedom leads me among you.

This victory of the arms of Freedom leads me among you.

The temporary form of government which I give you to day is required by the mocesifies of the war.

Integrated by the mocesifies of the war.

Integrated to once secured, the mind will acquire composities, the mind will acquire and lasting

are, the sout virtoe, and the design of the Alps Government.

"People of Lombardy, Those who dwell under the Alps have already made great sacrifices for our common country; our army, swelled with volunteers from our own and other provinces of Italy, has already given proofs of its valor, fighting victoriously

the national cause.

"The Emperor of the French, our generous ally, worthy on name and genius of Napoleon, putting himself at the head of great nation, wishes to make heaty free, from the Alps to the that great mation, wishes to make Pary from these magnanimous Adriatic.

Not minding sacrifices, you will second these magnanimous designs on the field of bottle. You will show yourselves worthy of the destinies to which Italy is now called after conturies of V. EMANUEL.

rings.
General Headquarters, Milan.

"Then follow the decree for the provisional organization of Lombardy, which I will send you in extense, if I find time to copy it. It relates to the administration of the different branches of the public service. The spirit of it is to change only where circumstances absolutely require a change, and to leave the rest, as much as possible for more regular times. The Lieutenancy and Council of Lieutenancy are, of course, suppressed, and the power concentrated in the hand of the Governer.

"The provisional Delegazioni are Ekewise suppressed, and in each province an Intendente-General metituted, who will be named by the King. The Commissariar in the districts is kept up, but the Commissaries themselves deposed. Everything connected with the separate administration of police is abolished, instead of it in each province a questura of public security is named. All non-Italian functionaries, without exception, are removed, all others are retained. All the codes of law, of procedure, all decrees and regulations are likewise maintained.

"In one word, the intention is to disturb as little as "In one word, the intention is to disturb as little

possible the regular mechanism of administration. The changes are merely made to give more power and responsibility to the hands of the Governors and the Intendentes, who, under the Austrian system, were rather too embarrassed by the counsels of these they had about them.
"Thus, after an interval of eleven years, Lowbardy

is again quited with Predmont; and this time it was not the consequence of the chullition of the moment, but a step considered and weighed for years; so that is promises more stability. There is no dissentient voice at present: for all those elements which formerly did so much to bring about a schism in Lombardy seem to have completely disappeared. All seems to have come have completely disappeared. All seem to have come to the conclusion that it will be time to dispute about forms of government when independence is gained, and that now but one thing is required, and one thing must be done, and that is to gain independence and union.

"Yesterday evening a great evation was given to eg Victor Emanuel. A procession of thousands at ousards assembled on the Piace before the Thousands thrusar ds assembled on the Piace before the Theater of La Scala, with music, tricedors, inscribed ' Vica if Unione!' Vica if nostro Re', and with no end of torchles, and proceeded through the illuminated and decerated streets to the Corso, where his Majosty resides in the Palazzo Busca. With every step this gigantic crowd swelled more and more, until the whole Corso was one dense mass of human beings in slow progress. This crowd, already sufficiently animated, became more and more so by the hurrans with which it was it was received passing under the windows and balcony filled with people, shouting and waving hand-kerchiefs and tricolored flags. The crowd moved on without any trace of police or soldiers, without any accident or even a word of quarrel; women and children anong them, as well as men, cheered to their hearts content the King, who appeared in the balcony, and they went away again singing and hurrahing. The Italians are said not to be able to govern themselves!

"As to the military movements, there is nothing

"As to the military movements, there is nothing new. Another small encounter with the Austrian rear guard is tasked of, but there is no reliable news about

"Yesterday Garibaldi came down to sag his Majosty the King, by whom he was received in the most gra-cious manner. He left again this morning.

"This morning the Emperor went to Malegnane, tut was back again by moon."

THE RETREAT, OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The built is above excellented rapid retreat of the Austria's and steady pursuit by the Freeze. The foreer make for their fastresses, and the latter contest, themselves with following them up at a distance. There seems a sort of tacit understanding that the line of the Mincle is to be the some of the sent conflict. Notwinstanding that the Austrians, a conding to the last accounts, were assembling a strong corps in the pains of Montechiari, upon the little River Causes, a tributary of the Oglio, it is not supposed to be with an intention of giving buttle there. Mostochian is but about 10 English miles in front of Peschierra, the northernood line. It may therefore, be considered a place of render your for the traope previously to their entering erument of the four fourcesses, and the head of the Mancio line. It may, therefore, be considered a place of
rendervous for the triope previously to their enteriors
the quadrangle. The other ristle by which the Andtrians are retiring takes them direct to Mantus,
the south-western corner of the Equilateralas the district of which that fources, Poschiers, Vorota and Legnam form the four corners, is here genearly called, although its siles are not geographically
speaking, equal. As the distance het went the two
armes lessens, and they again come in eight of each
other on the opposite sides of the Mincto, the interest
of the campaign, now some shat slackened, will revive
with greater intensity than ever. The Austrians hold
lines which they have spent years in arrenginening—a
position which, naturally formitable, has been readered yet more so by the application to it of every resource of the engineer's sit. They are known to have
prepared and practiced themselves against every contingency of antack they could foresee. Large bodies
of troops have been repeatedly opposed to each other,
in sin-otated attack and defense of the Mincto and the
works that back it, with a view to detect every weak
point, and to be prepared for every possible device of
an assailant. The Austrians will fight on groun d perfectly familiar to them, provided with every applicable
means of detense, with abusing the trees and material of feerly familiar to them, provided with every applicable means of defense, with abundant stores and material of war close at their back, and with an army whichin Piedment, of its reverse at Montebello, Palestra and Magenta, and of its hasty retreat from the frontier—has not yet experienced numerical lines of any importance as compared to its great strongth. The Freich, on the other hand, take with them upon their forward it such the prestige of success and their usual confidence of victory. As they pursue their not unpleasant murch through a rich and swilling country, they are cheered by the entimeissue applicant and heartfelt demonstrations of the ardem. Italian population. We can hardly don't that they go to their work with a good will, and in high spirits. As regards scientific resources, so important when sleepe are in question, the experience and skill of General Niel cannot be doubted. The famous rided cannot have not as yet had opportunity of fair trial, as far as there have been means of judging practically of their effects, these are reported to have satisfied even those most canguing in their expectations. It is still to be seen whether their powers he seem whether means of judging practically of their effects, these are reported to have satisfied even those most canguine in their expectations. It is still to be seen whether their powers be sufficient to work that revolution in siege warfare which some confidently anticipate. Unless those powers be very extraordinary, seiges of great length are naturally to be expected. But there are many rumous abroad of plans by which those usually tedients operations are to be greatly shortesed. There is much tak of taking the Austrians in the rear, of landings to be effected in the neighborhood of Venice. We are told, also, of floating batteries of prodig ous power, to be set all at on the Lago di Gardi, and on the sual lake formed by the exponsion of the Mucho, which environs Mantra on three sides and stretches for about three miles to the westward of that fortress. A very short time, will, doubtless, show us the value of these objectures and reports, and fully display the aggressive resources of the French and the Austrian powers of resistance.

The last two bulletius describe the Austrians as in full retreat from the Austrian powers of resistance. They mined and blew up all the bridges on the Adda and other rive s, and evacuated Pleiginstone, burning the bridge, and throwing into the river large quantities of artillery, ammonition, and other military stores, including a great mass of provisions, which had been levied by requisitions on the surrounding country. They had left Cremona, Bressia and Crema; Bargamo and Lodi had proclaimed Victor Emanuel, and declared themselves united to the Sardinia States. A considerable portion of the Franco-Piedm intese army had crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Caconica, places close to each other, but on the opposite sides of the river, a few miles to the north of Cas-

places close to each other, but on the opposite sides of the river, a few miles to the north of Cassano. The value of the stores of all kinds aband ano. The value of the stores of all kinds abandoned at Piscenza, is estimated at seven milious;
and, owing to the failure of some of the mines,
the damage done to the citadel and other fortifications did not appear to be very conselerable. On
the 12th, the Emperor's headquarters were at Gorginzols, about fourteen miles to the northeast of Milan.
While the bridges broken by the Austrans were being
repaired, the Emperor had two bridges of boats thrown
over the Adda and the Muzza, near Cassano. The

over the Adda and the Muzza, near Cassano. The state of the Adda, swollen by the late rates, rendered the work difficult, but it was accomplished, and the army forthwith recommenced its forward movement. It is positively stated that Massimo d'Azeglio is going as Governor to Bologua. Farina, the deputy, is to go in the same capacity to Modena, news of whose evacuation is almost nourly expected. Other appointments, antounced as nearly certain, are those of Count Palleri as Intendant General at Parma, Signor Alasia at Pavia, and Signor Verga as Intendant of Mortura, and Intendant General at Como.

From The Landau Times.

When, in its impatience or its disappointment, the British public inveighed against the tardiness and programment of the Anstrian army, it did them gross injustice. It has become evident now that this army is capable of evolutions of great rapidity. It must be the fault of the General alone that Turin was not ocenpied, the passes of the Alps fortified, and Genoa be-sieged long before the French could have come to the rescue. The heaviness and stiffness wherewith they sleged long before the French could have come to the rescue. The heaviness and stiffness wherewith they were reproached in the month of May are no longer accusations against them in the month of June. They have shown an alacrity in retreat which would have carried then by this time to Lyons, if it had only been used in advance. On the 1st of June they were levying contributions in the plains of Piedmont, dispatching flying columns in pursuit of Garibaddi, senatching the earth and picking up the grain like field-mice and sparrows when there is no hawk in the air. In those days they could fight valiantly for little bits of country and dispute such places as Palestro and Vinzaglio. There was something going on, they knew not woat, on the other side of the Po and at the feet of those Western Alps; but "Laisez aller" appeared to be their maxim, or at least their policy.

The lat of June seems to have been the day on which the expected crists of their fate occurred. On their day they precipitately retreated along their whole line. The Sardhians arise in the morning and searched for their enemy at Robbio, and lo he was gone. Prompt as were the French and Sardinlans in pursuit they could never again come up with him in Piedney. They reached Mosters only to find the total their than the context of the country to the test of the country and the prompt as were the French and Sardinlans in pursuit they could never again come up with him in Piedney. They reached Mosters only to find the test of the country to the test of the country to th

searched for their enemy at Robblo, and lot he was gone. Prompt as were the French and Sardinians in pursuit they could never again come up with him in Piedmont. They reached Mortara only to find that it was evacuated. They followed to the Treino, and the Anstrians had with winderful activity contrived to pass the river before them. Even their telle de pout had been abandoned. At last they came up with them at Magenta, and a tough hattle was the consequence. The Austrians fought well, but they fought in retreat. Next day when it was supposed that they would neve the battle, they had melted away again from their position at Abbinte Grasso. Since that time even the telegram can hardly keep up with the rapidity of their retreat. We heard of them next at Belgiopose; then Pavia was demanded, evacuated, and abandoned. Pincenza came next. Pincenza, the key of Lembardy, the fortress of the Po, the city which at such vast expense, and in defiance of treaties, the Austrians had converted into one gigantic citadel—by a quickly following Nemesis this Pincenza was next to fall. No man had lifted a wespon against its walls. They who had taken such pairs to make it exerted an equal amount of capacity in unmaking it. In an incredibly short space of time the gons were dismounted, put on board steamers, and carried down the stream of the Po; others which could not be removed were spiked, and the powder which was stored for the dethe Po; others which could not be removed a spiked, and the powder which was stored for the fense of the place was used to fill the chambers of mines that blew it into the air. It was vain now se Allies to seek their enemy at Piacenza. We eard next that they had crossed the Adda, errying away from that bridge of Lodi, where heard next that they had crossed the Adda, hurrying away from that bridge of Lodi, where the associations and the recollections are so uncomfortable, and blowing up the fortifications of Pizzighettone, which had been created in order to enable an Austrian army to make a stand upon the Adda. We have heard of them already as having arrived at Cremona, and they will scarcely remain long there, especially as the French are already pushing across the Adda, and even the more distant Oglio has never been thought a favorable position for defense. They have there ore probably by this time come within sight of Mantua, and are reaching that terrible triangle farmed by Poschiera, Verona, and Mantua, through which Charles Albert eleven years ago feared to follow Radetzky. Will they stand and fight there? It seems pretty clear that they will not call a halt till they reach their own selected battle-ground, and all fortresses that intervene between the Ticino and the Mincio will fall like houses of cards. But will they stand agon the Mincio? Charles Albert was able to reduce Penchiera, and Napoleon III. may not unreasonably hope to do what Charles Albert was able to reduce Penchiera, and Napoleon III. may not unreasonably hope to do what Charles Albert did. If Penchiera should fall, the Garda Lake falls with it into the hands of the conqueror; the valley of the Adige would then necessarily be interrupted, and the only other communication by which Verona could receive supplies is the line of rail which runs through Vicenza.

by which Verma could receive supplies is the line of rail which runs through Vicenza, Palua, and Venice. But Venice herself is in even inuminent danger; and if the French should succeed in effecting a landing there, and in placing an army upon the River Piave, they will turn the line of

the Adias, he they have already turned the line of the Pound the Adde. Even without the great advantage, which may not unnaturally occur from the French mastery of the sea, it is yet to be seen what shad fortified places can make against those rifled canosh with which the French army is now provided and which, if their power is fairly described, ought to be able from a safe distance to keep nows the me of any number of the obt-fashnored guns. This precipitate retreat may, indeed, have been influenced only by strategic objects. But it is not easy to see that, if the Austrians were numbe to resist the first development of the French force on the Theno, they will be better able to deal with its mature combinations on the Adige or the Brenta.

or the Brenta.

On other points, also, Ametria seems to be abandoning a for strategic objects, forthesses which she might have been expected to hold with desperate tensority. That strong garrison at Aucona, when was so recently reconced, has been withdrawn. Bologon has been evacuated, Ferrara has been abandoned, and the Roman question thus, so far as Austria is concerned, while itself. It remains only for the Franch Emperor to mediate between the Pope and the Roman people. He has now the opportunity of showing Europe shall the objects really were for which he induced this war, and what is, in his judgment, the proper government for the Elernal City. If we were not assured by official autoons ements at Vienna, that the Austrian Emper has assured the command of his army with a view to the presecution of the campaign, we should be tempted to believe that the retirement from all disputed points was an evidence that the variacoming to a close, and that Austria is, by dismanting her own fortreases, and evacuating Lombardy and Parma, and the States of the Church, only unfortened, and the States of the Church, only unfortened which which was felt to be imminent, and throwing the disguise of military operations over acts which would be more morthlying if done under the cold compulsion of a diplomatic submission. Such a supposition, however, would not be complimentary either to the perseverance or to the power of the aninguist whom Napoleon has singled out. We may can estify hope, though we may not even faint y expect, that the war will be allowed to close with this rireat, and that the two Emperors will negotiate effer Magenta, as two former Emperors megotiated after Magenta, as two former Emperors and negotiate effer Magenta, as swo former Emperors and negotiate effer Magenta, as swo former Emperors and that the two we have oblives as ferrely as it has ever blazed, and that it is the full intention of both parties that another and a more decisive battle shall prosonose the fate of Italy. We fear that this retreat means abandonment of all outlying defenses, and a retreat upon a position where the Austrian forces will have upon a position where the Austrian forces will have their supplies and rechforcements close in their rear and strong fortresses to protect their operations. It will not be wise to count too hastily the spoil of such an army, brought to bay in such a strong position, or to hold too cheaply a force which, although it seems to have been handled with egregious in upparity, has shown itself to be brave in action, and sven in defect has drawn no stain upon its military honor. The best thing to wish for these hrave men is that they may be quickly emancipated from duties which we must admit—when we see the corn standing on the plains of Picdu-et—that they have discharged with moderation as well as valor, but wherein fortune has not favored them, and in which we cannot honestly wish them success.

GEN. KLAPKA'S ADDRESS TO HUNGARIANS IN THE AUSTRIAN RANKS.

The following proclamation by Gen. Klapks has been drawn up for dristribution among the Hungarian

The following proclamation by Gen. Klapks has been drawn up for dristribution among the Hurgarian soliners in the Austrian ranks:

"Generical Ten years have clapsed since the flower of your country were immolated on the altar of their rative land—slaughtered by the executioner's band; for ten years past our Hurgarian country has cidated the yoke of Austria—for ten years the Austrian dominator giverns with arbitrary will, and tramples on our most sacred rights—for ten years the Hurgarian wairior serves as a slave the fereign lord, who rephed to just complished with blows, and rewards love of country with scaffolds and with buildts.

"The boar of vengeance has struck. Already the storn gathers over the fraudulent house of Austria. Its friend abandons it. The Cear of Russia himself now aries in a very different sense from ten years ago, and will break its pride.

"Already the Italians, our brebren in misfortune, brandish arms to conquer independence. And you, Magyar warriers, how should you remain in the enemy's ranks? How could you fight against those who have risen to shake off the yoke of servitude?

"Oh, it cannot be that you are the mercenaries of the oppicesors! Hasten hither, oh warriors—hither, where the holy cause of your country summons you?

"You cannot have forgotten how many times the Austrians were put to flight by your bayonets. You cannot have forgotten the glavins days of Isazzig, Pisti, Szolnok, Nazy-Sarlo, and Komorn. Nor will you have forgotten that Hungary has been free and give."

"Behold the time arrived to re-acquire that which

Behold the time arrived to re-acquire that which has been lost, and to revenge the sanguinary banquets of Pesth and Arad, which raised throughout

quets of Pesta and Arad, which raises throughout
the world a cry of horror.

"Now we are no longer alone and abandoned. The
The heroic King of Freemont stands at the head of the
Italian army, and by his side is the powerful Emperor
of the French. The flags of the two nations combine: France and Italy—that is the signal of attack.
They already recken upon us, they expect us, how
should we be the last to take part in a war on whose
result on librarity densets.

should we be the last to take part in a war on whose result our liberation depends. "Unite your-elves, coursgeously and with confidence, to the French and Italian armies; for none but the vice can doubt of the successful result—none but a traiter fight under the banner of Austria.

"Hasten, then, to the Hungarian standard, which we have raised for you. At the same time war will also bresk out in Hungary; the Emperor of the French and the King of Fiedmont have recognized the holi-

ad the King of Piedmont have recognized the holi here of our cause, we possess their sympathy; the Italian soldiers will join us, and so do you join yourselves to them.
"Let us form in Italy an Hongarian army, with

which, after lighting or Italian ground, we may return to our own country to take part, we also in the war of independence and honor of the Magyar nation. "The independence of our country requires victims. With their blood did our ancestors conquer, and de-fend, and for centuries maintain it; and we with our

ood are bound to reconquerit.
"Your generals of 1848-9 and your fellow-soldiers

Tour generals of loss and your loads and your recken upon you because they know what heart it is that beats in the breast of the Magyar warrior. For my part I doubt not that you wil respond to this political proclamation. George Klapka, General."

DESERTERS TO THE ALLIES.

We find in the letters of Amedée Achard to the Journal des Débats the following explanation of the ease with which so many prisoners have been made by the Allies:

"One word with regard to the solders who kneeled and threw down their arms on the appearance of the Zouaves. They are young Lombards, forced from their homes to fight under the hated flag. Germans, Moravians, Bohemians and Slaves, who are really the soldiers of Austria, did their duty bravely; they met death resolutely. Ask those who met them on the Buffalorn road. You cannot despise an army which has measured strength with the Guar I, the old

We met many prisoners on the road; some were talking and laughing; we knew by their lauguage those who were Italians; if liberty had been offered them they would not have profited by it. Others were walking in silence, expered with long capotes of a dusky gray, reaching nearly to the knee. Their supple and muscular limbs were excased in tight, sky-

A journalist, one of our party, who understood Germae, questioned them; they were all Hungarians.

"They would not have taken us had we not been

willing, said they; 'we stopped fighting because we have the Austrians as much as the French themselves. Don't you believe that they could have taken us; we fought in 1848." I could not discover the least trace of braggadocio

in this language. It was spoken simply and with the accent of truth. "On their arrival at Novars, where an immense

crowd awaited them-it was on Sunday-the Louisards. who were at the head of the column, swung their cape for joy. They looked up to the windows and shouted, Erriva ! Italia ! Erviva la Françia ! "The Hungarians said nothing; the Germans were

THE COMING OPERATIONS. The Nord of yesterday says:

The Nord of yesterday says:

"The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigor. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and latd. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay toward the lesser Po to support the right wing of the French army.

"Beside the murkete abandoned by the Austrians,

the people of Italy receive from the Founds and dinion arrenals a great number of area of precisionable them to take part in the war of independe and to defend themselves if again threatened."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S DEPARTURE

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S DEPARTURE FROM MILAN.

The following dispatch appears in the Paris papers:

"Grand Harang arrans, Cassano, June 13, 1858, 6 p. m.

"Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed in headquarters to Geographica. In the course of the statemon his Majesty caused two bridges of hoads across the Adda at Cassano to be made in his presence; the bridges which had been bode, by the enemy were made the same time repaired. The adda, awaides by the heavy rains of the last few days, ran with such stringth and rapidity, as to render the operation difficult, but it was nevertheless successfully performed, there, as on the Sesia and the Tacleio, the pratruser, under the energetic direction of Gen. Lebond, quasitive mitter to the gratitude of the army. The bridge were scarcely finished, when the army examinenced in movement, which will be finished to-emerow. The Sardinian army crossed the river at Vaprio, in spite of the floods of rain which the troops have bad to exthe floods of rain which the troops have bed to em-tend with for some days past. The health of the army is excellent, and the soldier has lost nothing of he gaiety. The weather is now fine.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN LOMBARDY.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN LOMBARDY.

Correspondence of the London Heraid.

Thurs, Jame 12,—The match of the French way through the plains of Lombardy must have opened the eyes of the French to the fact that the peasant of Lombardy entertain a most philosophical feeling of indifference for "National independence," and they enthusiasm is rot likely to be excited by the condens of their liberators. Accounts received at the We Office depict in the most forcible terms the rapins, the pillage, and the universal roin that marks the passage of the French columns. A regiment of Zourse, which forms part of Bazaite's division—which, a year will recollect, was engaged in the affair of Maleghane—has acquired a bad preclimance by its crossers. They spread themselves by batch in the villages which surround their bivorse, and plunder as though they were engaged in an African razzla. Proclamations have had to be issail to the companying officers, threatening the mass was a and plunder as though they were engaged in as African razzla. Proclamations have had to be issued by the commanding efficers, threatening the most severe penishment; but the decipline, sever very sine while on the march, is so lax in these African corputat the officers have little control over their mea. Lembardy will have cause to remainbur the war of independence. Unroufed cottages, deserted homestead, and families dishenored, mark the spot where the French have bivouncked. I should be willing to have that there is as much exaggeration in these account.

French have bivomacked. I should be willing to hope that there is as much exaggration in these accounts as in those of the atocours alleged to have been consisted by the Austrians in Piedment, but the some from whence my information is derived unfortunately precludes the belief that they are wholly without foundation.

A good deal of jealousy is springing up between the French and the Piedmontese. The former taunt the latter with not having come up is time at Magrat, while the Piedmontese accuse the French of magnating their successes, and of taking more credit than a due to them for the successes at Palestro and Morebello.

THE ITALIANS AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

The London Times Paris correspondent says:

"It is presty certain that all Italians are not overjoyed at the oif-hand manner in which the King of
Sardinia is proceeding on his work of liberation, all
accepting gifts of territory from the hands of his Sayrain. There are many pariots who have not coopented in this work of Italian independence morely for the
territorial aggrandizement of Victor Emanuel. Whe
they desire is independence not only of the Austrian
or the French, but equally so of the Piedmonton.
They cry out against the sleight-of-hand—the excustage, as they term it—by which Victor Emanuel is
coolly taking possession of Lumbardy; and I know of
several Italians who leave Paris with the avewed object of resisting this invasion on the part of their Piedject of resisting this invasion on the part of their Piel-montese liberators. Their motto is Confederation and not Fasion. The Lombards will not be Piedmontese any more than Tuccaus, or Modenese, or Paramesas, Neapolitans, and it would be surprising if civil war followed any attempts to force them into submission.

GENERAL GYULAI.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The inhabitants of this city are exceedingly depressed, and just cause have they to be so, for the magnificent Austrian army has suffered a loss which it will be extremely difficult to repair. The flower of the Austrian army was engaged at Montebello, Palestro, and Magenta, and better troops rarely or never trod a battle field. The outery against Gyulai daily becomes louder, but it is not likely that he will be permitted to lead troops to the shambles for some time longer. The pride of the Austrian Government is excessive, and, in order to save appearances, it will probably allow Gyulai to remain at his post until he storm has blown over. 'Make him Ban of Croatia, and send him at once to Agram,' says the public, but, unfortunately, little or no attention is paid to public opinion in this

little or no attention is paid to public opinion in the

GARIBALDUS OPERATIONS.

GARIBALDI'S OPERATIONS.

The following letter, dated the 10th inst., has been received in Paris from Como:

'Success has justified Garibaldi's campaign, and consequently it is impossible to disapprove it. Still we cannot forget the painful anxiety that rash expedition caused in our country. It succeeded, however, thanks to the bravery of Garibaldi and his soldiers, and thanks likewise to the faunt committed by Gyulai in leaving all the frontier of Ticino uncovered, and that part particularly most hostile to Austria. Garibaldi part particularly most hostile to Austria. Garibaldi profited by that famit, and at first met no obstalle. Afterward came the battles of Malmate, Camerlata, and San Fermo, which cost valuable lives, for Garibald's volunteers were burning to fight, and a great number of them were killed. From thet day many mothers in Lombardy have been turown into mournnothers in Lombardy have been thrown into mourning. After Garibaldi had captured Como he was forced to quit it, and the Austrians advanced to enter it again, as they did Varese. When Gyuai published his detestable proclamation, threatening the insurgents with fire and sword, you may imagine what we saffered at Como. Vicconti Venosta, the royal commissary, escaped in a steamboat. The Bishop who had been imprisoned, because he advised the people to remain quiet until the allied armies approached nearer, was released at the appearance of the Austrians, and went with the Mayor to make their submission in the name of the town. But in the mean time the news of the victory of Magenta arrived, and the Austrians hastened to retreat. Garibaldi's solders again entered Como. At first he was not as well received as he was at Lecce, where the most enthusiastic cheers greeted him. From thence Garibaldi proceeded to Bergamo, with the hope of cutting off Gen. Urban's retreat. Gen. Urban's corpe, composed of 8,000 men, was compelled to

where the most enthusiastic cheers greeted him. From thence Garibaldi proceeded to Bergamo, with the hope of cutting off Gen. Urban's retreat. Gen. Urban's corps, composed of 8,000 men, was compelled to traverse a hostile country without provisions or supplies of any description. He endeavored to cross the Adda at Cassano, where he would have found the railway, but the last troops which quitted Milan hablown up the bridge, and he was forced to cross the Adda at Trezzo in boats. Persons who saw these troops say they were in a most lameatable condition. The country is quiet, and agricultural works are being continued as in ordinary times. Everybody is happy, and relies on France. There never was so much confidence in the future as in this country, which has seen so many changes. An universal feeling prevails that the Austrians have quitted us for the last time."

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Come:

"Critzess: All young mes who can carry a musket are called on to join the tri-colored banner. No one would wish to remain inactive and unarmed in the holy war; no one would be obliged to one day confess with a blush that he took no part in it. This is the hour and the moment to show that you do not utter falsehood when you speak of your haired for Austria. To arms, then "No sacrifice can be too great, since we are of that generation which will have accomplished the work of Italian Independence. Garnaaldi."

The Southern Tyrol is menaced by Garibaldi's corps, which is every day becoming more formidable. The Austrian Committee of Defense for Botzen has issued a proclamation, as follow:

"The news received from the seat of war and the events which have recently occurred in Lombarly prove that the danger is maminent. In a few days the enemy can be on the frontiers of the cooutry, and it therefore behoves all men capable of bearing arms to take to hand their ott-tried weapon (the rifle), and, in obdience to the summons of our Emperor and Lord, to do tattle for Gol, for our Se

the question of the defense of the rights of the Eu-peror, and it is your duty to oppose any attempt to ob-tain pos-cession of his territories. It is also the ques-tion of your own hearths, which you must describ with your powerful tands which are well skilled in the use of arms. The time has come for proving to the Eu-peror that you are deserving of the confidence which he reposes in you."

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE EAST. THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE EAST.

The last number of the Monateur de d'Armé contains a complete enumeration of the "army of observation" under Marshai Pelissier's command. It consists of four divisions of infantry and four divisions of cavalry, and all these troops are on a war footing. A division of infantry on a war footing is 12,000 strong; and there are 16 regiments of cavalry, each composed of 12 squadrons, the squadron consisting of 120 men. From these data, therefore, it appears that the army of observation